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Americanoids.

President Wilson has not done a better or a braver thing than when he sent away a rampant delegation of hyphenated citizens who wanted to argue the European war with him or before him at the White House. In this case the hyphen happened to denote a German modification of American sentiment and allegiance. The President would have done precisely the same thing if the hyphen had come to the White House walking between England and America, or between France and America, or between Russia and America, or between Serbia and America, or between Belgium and America, or between Montenegro and America. No hyphen of any sort has a mission to the White House.

As Chief Executive charged with the conduct of our foreign relations it is Mr. Wilson's official duty to receive commissions and hear representations and protests from the Governments of the several belligerents. Surely duty he has performed and most surely will continue to perform with delicacy of perception and tact of utterance according to the ideals of true neutrality which he has defined with incomparable clearness for his own observance and that of the Government and of all the people.

If and when the opportunity comes—it is now quite evident that the time has not yet come—for employing our influence as a neutral in a manner at once acceptable to the warring nations and compatible with the dignity of our own flag, no American or Americanoid need doubt that the President's practical measures will be prompt, intelligent and effective. Meanwhile, is it too much for him to remind his fellow citizens that their demonstrations and recriminations violate the spirit of his neutrality proclamation and tend only to impair the usefulness of the neutral United States when the time does come for the exercise of its good offices for the advancement of peace?

This Americanoid citizenship is not an entire novelty in the experience of the republic, but perhaps never before has it been displayed with such sharp outlines. It is a manifestation to be deplored and dreaded in its infinite possibilities of discord and disruption. Its activities, on one side of the contest or on another, are equally pernicious from every really American point of view. President Wilson has the wit to perceive this, and the courage to send the hyphen walking. Many men have wit enough for that, but how many statesmen in office have possessed or do possess the political courage?

Encouraging Action in the Railroad Rate Case.

It is barely ten days since a delegation of railroad executives visited the White House and laid before President Wilson the necessity of affording relief to railroad finance in the conditions which the European war has created if a situation of critical gravity were not to issue in general disaster to the country. This appeal was required by the fact that the railroads are wholly dependent on Government sanction for any measures calculated to sustain their credit.

President Wilson's ready recognition of the importance of protecting railway enterprise, a recognition clearly expressed in a public statement, encouraged the Eastern railroads to file last Tuesday with the Interstate Commerce Commission a petition which was in effect a request to reopen the Eastern rate case, which the commission decided so ineffectively just as Europe was going to war.

It is worth while to review the foregoing facts because the commission yesterday granted the plea of the Eastern railroads for a reconsideration of their case. The prompt response which the Government regulators have made in this instance is vastly encouraging for two reasons.

One of these is the probability that so much celerity in passing on the pe-

tion for reopening insures despatch both in hearing evidence and in ruling on the request for permission to make a general substantial advance in rates. The second reason is that this speed on the commission's part implies perception of the difficult burdens which the war has cast on the railroads through general impairment of business and disorganization of the financial markets, and such appreciation of difficulty suggests the probability that the railroads will obtain the relief which they have asked the commission to grant.

The railroad petition is based partly on the operating results for the year ended June 30 last, which were not available for inclusion in the evidence submitted in the previous hearing. The net earnings of the Eastern railroads decreased \$73,700,000 last year, although property investment increased.

In reality the emergency with which the Interstate Commerce Commission is now asked to deal existed before the war. But for the war a prolonged period would have undoubtedly been required to make the railroad crisis so manifest that even the Interstate Commerce Commission could not ignore it. What the war has done has been to demonstrate the acuteness of the railroad emergency in a manner which emphasizes the urgent need of adoption of new governmental policies toward the common carriers.

The war, which is adjoined by this petitioning railroads as a powerful argument for such a change in governmental attitudes, furnishes the Interstate Commerce Commission with an opportunity to do on the ground of obvious public emergency that for which sufficient grounds had already been furnished. The commission must be aware that its recently rendered decision in the Eastern rate case did not commend itself fully to the reflective intelligence of the country because although it was a step forward the advance was very slight.

On all accounts it may be presumed, therefore, that the commission will avail itself of the present chance to administer justice to the railroads. If it does and its grant of relief is reasonably prompt it will, in showing that Government regulators can act wisely and promptly, furnish some vindication of government by commission which the record hitherto has lacked. In doing so the commission will also both learn and demonstrate the absurdity of the pretence that railroad rates, or any other phase of private enterprise, can be regulated on the basis of lawsuits and according to all the prolix formalities of judicial procedure.

If the Interstate Commerce Commission leads the way in furnishing relief for railroad finance at the present time State regulation will fall into line. Influences will thus be generated all around which will be of material help in solving the other problems that the war has created for the people of the United States.

The Kaiser at Home.

A review in the London *Athenaeum* of a book of reminiscences by a Miss Topham, from 1902 teacher of English to the Kaiser's daughter, the present Duchess of Brunswick, shows some pleasant, peaceful, friendly pictures that contrast sharply with the present. The Kaiser, unassuming irony, "pulled down the pretty gabled cottages" on his country place at Cadzand, and "erected in their place cottages of which the plans had been sent from England." The Princess Victoria loved to help the village blacksmith blow his bellows, and found his shop, that fire place of every child, "much better than learning the date of the Silesian wars." A sound view, which many older critics hold, of the comparative merits of chronology and the forge.

At Rombien, an East Prussian shooting box of the Kaiser's, no pomp or ceremony was used, there was no constant doffing and donning of clothes, and the Kaiser must have enjoyed himself. The English teacher showed him at a private supper on the train thither:

"He told one small anecdote after another, some of them almost childish, but irresistibly comic when accompanied by his infectious laugh."

A boy again, gay, hearty, willing to entertain and capable of entertaining. Courts and camps, statesmen, diplomats and bores, are far away from him. We like our Kaisers and kings and all great personages to appear in robe de chambre, so to speak, the trappings and "properties" of their tedious profession laid away, simple and themselves.

The curious thing about WILHELM II., however, is that, if his daughter's English teacher is not mistaken, he is essentially the same in all companies, he "has no special reserves of character for domestic consumption only." Moreover, it is one of his "great charms" that he "has no stereotyped lines of conduct; if he does not feel like making himself agreeable he does not do it. He is no slave of precedent." In short, a perfectly informal Kaiser as far removed as possible from the "Byzantine" type. An imperial or royal person who actually does as he likes is rather rare. They seem to have to walk to measure, poor devils! They are swathed in etiquette, swaddled in conventions, irrevocably red-taped.

Miss Topham says that the Kaiser's conversation at its best "has a certain quality of intoxication, is provocative of thought and wit." We are not very much impressed, however, by its effect on certain professors, who "retire from talk with his Majesty with the somewhat dazedly ecstatic look of people who have indulged in champagne."

To certain professors, including certain American professors, the Kaiser seems to have given medicines to make them love him. Possibly it is not his conversation, however engaging, that has bewitched them. Professors have been known dearly to love a lord; if George III. had greeted them with his formula of "What, what, what?" doubtless they would have left H. B. M. with a lifelong impression of the striking intellectual force of his remarks. At any rate, the Kaiser is brilliant whether professors are or not. His

love for his little daughter is good to read about:

"He wrote long letters to her when away, sent her picture postcards and small trifling presents from places where he was staying. Her first letter to him in English was something of an event, written with the greatest care and after much anxious consultation with me as to the intricacies of that awful English spelling! It received an immediate and flattering reply, also in English."

Was it Lord HALDANE of whom the Kaiser said to Miss Topham:

"A Minister of War and can't ride; unthinkable."

As anything about one of the most conspicuous rulers in history, variously ranged from cabotin to CÉSAR, interests here the English teacher:

"He himself believes that he is very astute and can see further than most men. He is, so to speak, a little blinded by his own brilliancy, by the versatility of his own powers, which are apt to lead him astray. He has never acquired the broad, tolerant outlook of a man who tries to view things from another's standpoint. He has, in fact, only one point of view—his own. . . . He has a marvellous memory for facts, deduces hasty inferences, is too prompt in decision, relies perhaps too entirely on his own judgment and his own personal desires and expertness; he does not . . . give himself time . . . to think out, to weigh consequences, and he has . . . few really great minds around him. Conscientious, hard working men in plenty, but the man of imagination, or original conception, of new ideas . . . does not seem to be admitted to his councils."

The judgment of a well informed and friendly if unimportant witness.

The High Cost of City Government.

In showing how the cost of government had increased out of proportion to the population THE SUN recently directed attention to the fact that while in 1890 the per capita burden for each inhabitant for maintenance of the Federal establishment was \$5.4, this charge increased to \$9.44 in 1900 and to \$7.4 in 1910. But the per capita cost of the Federal Government is not alone in its growing burden. The cost of city activities shows a similar alarming increase.

For 1908 the budget appropriations for New York were \$77,473,084.77, or \$23.80 for each inhabitant. By 1914 the budget reached \$192,905,551.62, calling for \$34.09 from every inhabitant. In the subjoined table the per capita cost of the budget appropriations of New York City since its organization is set forth:

Year.	Per Capita.
1858	\$23.80
1860	27.36
1865	26.31
1870	27.60
1875	26.30
1880	25.68
1885	27.35
1890	27.29
1895	28.13
1900	29.73
1905	31.78
1910	32.45
1914	33.39
1915	33.90
1916	34.27
1917	35.44
1918	34.99

The most conspicuous fact brought out by this table is that while there have been occasional recessions of per capita expense these have been only temporary, and have been quickly overcome by the upward tendency which has been operative through the seventeen years of the present city's history. While for a twelvemonth or so the rate has been kept down this has been without permanent effect, and after seventeen years each person in the town is called on for 50 per cent. more to pay its expenses than he was at the beginning.

There is some hope that, through circumstances beyond its control, the city's extravagance may be checked for a time at least. The Federal Government displays no sign of intention of retrenchment. But if the figures in which is recorded the national evil of government waste are studied carefully they will yield this conclusion: The period of ruinous outlays must come to an end at a day not far distant, not because of any statesmanlike interposition of the politicians to whom our affairs are entrusted but because an exhausted community will refuse longer to bear the unnecessary burdens that are heaped upon it.

Far From War's Alarms.

It is a relief to turn from the sanguined fields of war to the annual fair of East Haddam, smiling in its plenty these golden fall days where the Connecticut pours its peaceful flood to the sea at Old Lyme. Except for a britanna ware factory, East Haddam is rural and agricultural. It has no railroad station, and wants none. If church spires ever dream it is at East Haddam. Its calm is broken at regular but infrequent intervals by the whistle of the locomotive passing through Haddam on the other side of the river, but East Haddam claims no kin with Haddam—is not even in the same county. You can roam for twenty miles east of East Haddam without seeing a railroad track. Little Haddam, Millington, Moodus and North Plains, the tributary villages, are no quieter and more retired than East Haddam: they are all sufficient unto themselves, and the great event of the year is the fair of the East Haddam Grange, where everybody competes for premiums and makes a holiday.

The fair is held on the ancient Green and overflows into the Grange and Town halls. The finest display is always the oxen; the horse has not replaced the ox yet—"Gee" and "Haw" are heard the liveliest day in field and highway. East Haddam may come to the automobile, but there are now more oxen there than ever in the township. This year 138 pairs are shown, and but ten horses and colts. The prize for three-year-olds goes to the Town Farm. W. O. Peck wins the premium for "The best decorated team." East Haddam is also a great

orchard country. It grows every kind of apple known to New England, Baldwin's, Kings, Seek-No-Further, Sweet Greenings, Strawberries, Rhode Island McIntoshes, Fall Pippins, Red Russets, Greenings, Belle Sweet, Snows, Gravens, Gillflowers, Totofskies, and Pearmain. Such richness of color and abundance on the benches at the fair this year—the trees have been burdened with the homely fruit. The pears are not far behind in the competition: Bartlett's, Mount Vernon's, Vicar of Wakefield's, Swans Summers, Sheldons, Buffums, Goodales and Duchesse d'Angouleme's. But East Haddam in its warm soil produces fruits of sunnier climes too; the water-melons displayed on the Green would tempt a Georgian.

As for the vegetable exhibits there is no end to them, so many varieties of tomatoes, field corn, cucumbers, squashes, beans, beets, peppers, cabbages, kohlrabi, okra and other things that the raising of vegetables seems to be East Haddam's chief industry. The housewife shows her jellies, pickles, preserves, layer cakes, cookies, honey and butter with proper pride. In East Haddam the table always "groans" with delicacies. White Flint corn twelve feet high from Moodus and Japanese millet seven feet tall draw the farmers round. The champion apricot of Cobalt has jars of strained honey that prove how busy the bee is as soon as the clover comes. No one need go hungry who visits the fair—every sample is a meal.

East Haddam's amusements at the fair are of the familiar old kind: music furnished by the town cornet band, very loud and vibrant music it is; the inevitable merry-go-round; primitive slideshows that are seen nowhere else than at the country fairs; and the humor of characters like the man who cracks jokes all day as he sells whips, which he has done for fifty years, and is quite a hale young fellow yet. You would think to see the grangers and their folk crowding about the exhibits on the Green and flocking to the town hall, inspecting everything, testing everything, all in good humor and in their Sunday best, that there was nothing but peace, plenty and content in this wide world.

All honor to the courage, the patriotism and the wind of Theodore ELIJAH THOMAS, senior Senator from Ohio. He has filibustered nobly in an honest cause. It was not a forlorn hope. Thirteen years ago last March Thomas HENRY CARTER of Montana spoke for sixteen hours in the United States Senate in order to kill a plundering river and harbor bill that carried appropriations of about \$50,000,000. He did the job. Senator CARTER has an advantage of position which Senator BURNES lacked. There were only sixteen hours of the session left. The somewhat understated statement from Montana, with his stubby white goatee and his indomitable vocabulary, took the floor and talked continuously until the session and his own term of office and the iniquitous measure all three simultaneously expired. Theodore ELIJAH THOMAS's name should now be inscribed on the list of patriotic filibusters along with that of THOMAS HENRY CARTER.

If there were more Democratic statesmen in the Sixty-third Congress inspired by the honest purpose which animated these Republicans there would be no need of a heavy war tax in time of American peace.

If the stamp tax on checks is imposed with an exemption as to checks up to \$100, what is going to be the effect on revenue? That is to say, how many men having, for example, a bill of \$150 to pay would write two checks of \$50, at the bank's cost for stationery, to save themselves the two cent tax? It is a question both of revenue and of psychology.

In the Sixth Congress district of New Jersey, now represented by a Democrat, Frank L. Chance announced his intention to relinquish the management of the local American League team and return to his orange groves in Glendora, Cal. Although it had been hinted on more than one occasion through the medium of the newspapers that the Peoria Leader was being interfered with in the management of the team, Chance announced that he and his board of directors, local baseball followers were convinced that Chance would remain at the helm until the expiration of his contract, which included the season of 1915.

Evidently the pressure became so great that Chance could not retain the management with dignity, so he decided to do the only thing possible and quit. He cannot be criticised for his act, for it is a well known fact that a manager of a baseball team cannot be successful unless he is allowed to do as he pleases. He cannot be criticised for his act, for it is a well known fact that a manager of a baseball team cannot be successful unless he is allowed to do as he pleases. He cannot be criticised for his act, for it is a well known fact that a manager of a baseball team cannot be successful unless he is allowed to do as he pleases.

Over from Jassy, Rumania, came Martha and I. And here beside me, a stranger, Though very friendly, she sits. But which I may not speak Yiddish, Which is all the language she knows, And she may not speak English, A sea between us still flows.

Yet we sit on the bridge together That spans the river's tide, And watch the curious vessels That down the current glide.

And we watch the clouds and the sun-shine That over the waters play, And hear the seagulls screaming and circling In joy of the summer day.

Then the whistle blows for the passing Of the masted ships sea bound, And slowly on pivot turning The great bridge wheels around.

So smiling and nodding together, Rumanian Martha and I, Watch everything that is happening Under our bit of the sky.

Her far land and mine both border The sea that rolls between us, And though the earth discovers The water unites, I ween;

And as here from Jassy, Rumania, A strange little body sits, My spirit is not a stranger To Martha Abramowitz!

EDNA VAN BREHIL.

THE MEAT BILL.

Intelligent Suggestion for Conservation of the Nation's Beef and Mutton.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: One of our local butchers suggested a possible remedy for the scarcity and high cost of beef, which I protested against the steady rise in prices of ordinary household cuts during the last few months.

If a law could be framed and passed which would prohibit the killing of calves and lambs under a year and cows under seven years there would be enough and to spare for all very shortly.

Germany, to save her own pocket, has just passed a law prohibiting the killing of the cow. Why cannot we do the same, or else refrain from further comment on our ever increasing meat bills?

Will you not start this idea in the right channels, and possibly before the year 1916 we shall be saying to ourselves: "How much was that? Why didn't we try it long ago?"

In the meantime, whatever the wholesalers and packers say to the contrary, the average housewife can afford a year ago lamb's liver was 12 cents a pound; today it is 20 cents. Where are the prices of veal, mutton, etc. I have not them up, they say.

J. W. S.

ENGLISHTOWN, N. J., September 19.

Views of an English Clergyman on the Destruction of Louvain.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In your *Daily News* and *Leader* of today I find: "THE SUN says: 'There must be a terrible lesson to be learned from the fact that a just God can acquiesce in the destruction of this historic and beautiful city.'"

Will you kindly allow me to express very briefly a small part of the thoughts and emotions which those words raise in my mind?

A God who acquiesced in the destruction of the temple and city of Jerusalem, "the joy of the whole earth." He warned men that it was coming. He always does: but of all people prophets are usually the least heeded.

A just God has no respect for the works of men's hands: oftener than not, they are an offence to Him. The idea that a just God would acquiesce in the destruction of a city which has been the seat of a long and noble civilization, is inconceivable.

Tray pardon abruptness, for the sake of brevity. I am, Sir, Yours faithfully, HENRY J. BURNES, Minister of the Church of England, South Africa, England, August 31.

Triumph of the Kaiser in a Popularity Test.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Stopping over here for a few hours and having in the public eye the Kaiser's visit to Chile, have been exploited and financed to death. But Peru, Venezuela, Ecuador and others offer golden chances for bankers and speculators.

During the performance a portrait of the Kaiser, the most famous of the world, was brought forward on a banner, one of which the first to get any applause was the Kaiser, and excepting President Wilson, the Kaiser was the most popular man in the world.

This is not a German community. Can you not see the Kaiser's popularity? There were some houses in my vicinity with the Kaiser's portrait on the wall. But there could be no question as to the Kaiser's popularity. A man from an American man-of-war called my attention to it during an intermission. He too was evidently surprised.

NORFOLK, VA., September 18.

The Post Office Department's Accounts.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: You tell me if there has been any estimate made of the amount of the cost of the Post Office Department, including rentals, unpaid railroad freight, etc., a year? Of course the annual appropriation shows an amount paid out, but this does not cover rent, interest, etc., which are borne indirectly by the taxpayers.

Such a statement would be interesting in view of the agitation to acquire the postal routes and in view of the war (post) barrel tax.

NEW YORK, September 19.

Withdrawal from Political Reasons?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: It was a great shock to New York baseball lovers when Frank L. Chance announced his intention to relinquish the management of the local American League team and return to his orange groves in Glendora, Cal. Although it had been hinted on more than one occasion through the medium of the newspapers that the Peoria Leader was being interfered with in the management of the team, Chance announced that he and his board of directors, local baseball followers were convinced that Chance would remain at the helm until the expiration of his contract, which included the season of 1915.

Evidently the pressure became so great that Chance could not retain the management with dignity, so he decided to do the only thing possible and quit. He cannot be criticised for his act, for it is a well known fact that a manager of a baseball team cannot be successful unless he is allowed to do as he pleases. He cannot be criticised for his act, for it is a well known fact that a manager of a baseball team cannot be successful unless he is allowed to do as he pleases.

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EDNA VAN BREHIL.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

The Opportunity Given by the War to the United States.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I have recently returned from an extensive journey which embraced Venezuela, Colombia, the Canal Zone and a number of the islands of the Caribbean Sea. On this journey, through our "sphere of influence," I like all Americans who travel there, to see the absence of the United States. We are flying over our legations and consular offices, but with one exception nowhere else.

War news reached us first at Colon; we found Panamanian martial law, our steamer ran dark all the way home from Colon, but we did not sight anything in the way of a war vessel. At Puerto Colombia, Cartagena, Colon and Panama, numerous German steamers were tied up at neutral wharves, but the English vessels went on about their business.

It was a pleasure to learn that a bill before Congress to establish our merchant marine, and now the President has signed it, to the delight of all who travel, especially in the Caribbean and the coast of South America. It is only some pity that the coastwise steamship owners and other interested parties cannot at this time put aside their petty jealousies and all work for the commerce of the coast.

Where abroad you see American goods in ever increasing quantities, but all carried in foreign ships. Do you want to travel, you pay the foreigner for the privilege. Do you want to do business, you must do it through foreigners. Why, with this wonderful opportunity caused by the European war, do our people not awaken to the opportunity that is theirs for the taking? Be sure that England, still mistress of the seas, will not neglect to grasp the enormous German trade. At least a share of it is ours. All we need is policy, and we now have the chance to secure them. Why all this petting about neutrality and coastwise shipping? It is foolish in the extreme and arises either from ignorance of the situation or from selfish personal reasons. Can we Americans never rise to an international viewpoint; must we, a world power, still be controlled by a policy of neutrality?

There is but one American steamship line trading to Venezuela and the Caribbean, and its fleet is composed of four vessels, the largest of 3,000 tons and twenty-five years old; the second of 2,500 tons, thirty years old; then two of 1,800 tons and one of 630 tons. It was my good fortune to see at Caracas three of them. The fleet is one of the oldest, 4,930 tons, in the harbor of Willemstad, all flying the American flag at the same time. This line has a United States mail subsidy, and is in the service of the flag and the service of the nation. It is well known fact that since its inception this line has made fortunes for every one who has been interested in it. Yet the very few who have been interested in it believe it themselves, that it costs too much to run an American ship. The boats go heavy laden with freight and passengers, and they are loaded with the goods of the world. Ships now for sale they could and would grasp and hold the largest part of the traffic of the Caribbean Sea. Why not? They have the money and here is the chance. South American, West Indian, all want us to come to them with ships and goods. The business people who understand welcome us, the ignorant hold us up as a boy man for their own purposes.

There are great opportunities in South America, especially in the countries least known to the public eye. Chile, Peru, Ecuador and others offer golden chances for bankers and speculators. They say we have it in them, to know us not as the Northern bully but as a helping friend. Can we not stop talking and attend to business? We can, if we only have the courage to go. The Kaiser's policy is to go through England and Germany, for Southern neighbors use American goods in quantities, but they are shipped first to Europe and then to South America in foreign ships.

One instance: domino sugar retails here at 6 cents a pound, in Caracas at 26 cents a pound, and that within sight of the sea. Why not the whole product of brown sugar retails at 11 cents a pound. And so with other American goods.

We have the greatest opportunity in the world; now is the time to act. Send out men who know South America, the people and their ways, and who speak Spanish. Send many but send them now. Buy ships, put our flag on them and do it now. Stop talking and attend to business.

Our Ministers and Consuls are alert and glad to help; a better class than the representatives of any other country. F. W. W. MORGAN, CHAIRMAN, NEW YORK, September 18.

Major Higelow Is Willing That the Lord Shall Save Mr. Jury.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In the *Sun* of September 14 Mr. John Jury charges me with interpreting the President of the United States to Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, and asks in terms of sarcasm whether I am a series of questions which he proposes. These questions are on no bearing on what I said and seem intended to answer themselves. I am willing that they should, especially as Mr. Jury has proposed that I should answer them. I have no objection to Mr. Jury's taking this allusion to include me, I would not stand before Mr. Jury and the fulfillment of his pious wish.

JOHN HIGELOW.

HIGHLAND FALLS, September 18.

The Navy Strong for Josephus for United States Senator.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: One result of the high ranking mismanagement of Hon. Josephus Daniels is the building of one of the staunchest political machines in the history of this country. To this machine belongs every man in the Navy. The Navy is strong for Josephus. Let the near great Josephus announce his candidacy for the Senatorship from his beloved State and he could count on the help of the Navy. The Navy is strong for Josephus. Let the near great Josephus announce his candidacy for the Senatorship from his beloved State and he could count on the help of the Navy. The Navy is strong for Josephus. Let the near great Josephus announce his candidacy for the Senatorship from his beloved State and he could count on the help of the Navy.

There's a reason. ONE OF THE COS. NEWPORT, R. I., September 19.

Militarism Among the Police.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I